

CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1963

W. A. POLLITT,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

H. E. STONE,
M.A.P.H.I.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Chester Rural District for the year 1963.

The adjusted birth rate of 18.17 shows a slight fall compared with the rate of 20.19 for the year 1962. The birth rate for England and Wales is 18.2 per thousand live births.

The adjusted death rate is 10.44 compared with the rate of 11.7 for 1962. The death rate for England and Wales is 12.2.

The large number of measles cases notified have mainly resulted from the measles epidemic affecting Merseyside during the winter of 1962-63. These cases were notified in the first two months of the year.

There was one maternal death during the year.

There were no typhoid cases notified, but several contacts of cases were investigated at the request of the Medical Officers of Health in various parts of the country, all of whom proved to be free from the disease.

There have been five new cases of Tuberculosis during the year. Some assistance was given by the department to the Hospital Engineer at the Barrowmore Hospital concerning the water softening and purification plant at the Hospital.

As is usual I have included my Annual Report as Divisional Medical Officer on the Public Health Services operating on behalf of the Cheshire County Council for the South West Cheshire Division, of which the Rural District of Chester forms a part.

My thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department for their very valuable help and assistance.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1963 was 18.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 18.0 for 1962.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1963 was 12.2 per 1,000 population. The Rate for 1962 was 11.9.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, i.e. Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births was 20.9; the rate for 1962 was 21.6, and it was once again the lowest ever recorded in this country.

CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: 43,811 acres.

Population, Mid 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,850
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,969
Number of houses built in 1963 (by Private Enterprise 188, by Local Authority 37)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,267,680
Product of 1d. Rate at 1st April, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,445

The chief industry of the District is dairy farming.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963

Births

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	252	266	518
Illegitimate	14	7	21

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated civilian population: 17.47.

Using Comparability factor of 1.04 the adjusted Birth Rate is 18.17.

Still Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	6	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births: 17.76.

Total Live and Still Births: 548.

Deaths

Male	Female	Total
222	228	450

Death Rate per 1,000 population: 14.91. By use of a Comparability factor of .70 the adjusted Death Rate is 10.44.

Deaths (due to maternal causes):

Pregnancy—Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births								1.82

Deaths of Infants under one year:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. per 1,000 live births:	11.13.		

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age (Neo-natal deaths):

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	—	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate:	7.42.		

Deaths of Infants under one week of age:

Legitimate	3	—	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births): 7.42.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births): 23.72.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total live births: 3.89 per cent.

The natural increase in population (that is, excess of births over deaths) is shown in the following tables:

Year	Pop.	Nat. Inc. per 1,000	Year	Pop.	Nat. Inc. per 1,000
1952	25,580	2.8	1958	27,380	—0.04
1953	26,250	0.45	1959	27,840	2.11
1954	26,790	—0.5	1960	28,250	2.3
1955	26,810	—1.35	1961	28,170	2.69
1956	27,680	—1.15	1962	30,190	4.5
1957	27,740	—1.26	1963	30,850	2.88

The natural increase in population (that is, excess of births over deaths) 1952-1963 (England and Wales):

Year	Per 1,000 Pop.	Year	Per 1,000 Pop.
1952	4.0	1958	4.7
1953	4.1	1959	4.9
1954	3.9	1960	5.6
1955	3.3	1961	5.4
1956	4.0	1962	6.0
1957	4.6	1963	5.8

Table of number of Live Births and Birth Rate (1952-1963):

Year	Number	Birth Rate	Year	Number	Birth Rate
1952	293	11.45	1958	416	15.19
1953	348	13.25	1959	425	15.26
1954	343	12.80	1960	442	15.64
1955	365	13.61	1961	476	16.89
1956	429	15.5	1962	547	18.13
1957	357	12.8	1963	539	17.47

Table of number of Deaths and Crude Death Rates (1952-1963):

Year	Number	Death Rate	Year	Number	Death Rate
1952	222	8.68	1958	420	15.23
1953	337	12.8	1959	366	13.15
1954	356	13.3	1960	377	13.34
1955	401	14.96	1961	400	14.19
1956	461	16.65	1962	411	13.60
1957	390	14.06	1963	450	14.91

Table of Infant Mortality (1952-1963):

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births
1952	8	27.3	1958	7	16.8
1953	10	28.7	1959	8	18.8
1954	4	11.7	1960	7	15.8
1955	5	13.7	1961	10	21.0
1956	5	11.65	1962	12	21.95
1957	8	22.4	1963	6	11.13

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough Nil

Particulars of unusual or excessive mortality during the year:

	Male	Fe- male	Total	In 1962
(i) Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	88	83	177	155
(ii) Cancer	33	31	64	64
(iii) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	31	56	87	64
(iv) Cancer of Lungs (included in (ii) above)	5	2	7	14
(v) Coronary Disease of Heart (inc. in (i) above)	54	28	82	65

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	0	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases	—	1
Cancer (all sites)	83	31
Leukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	4	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	31	56
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	88	83
Bronchitis	13	7
Pneumonia	14	23
Influenza	—	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	2	—
Enteritis or Diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis	1	—
Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
Suicide	3	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	—
All other Accidents	6	3
All other causes	18	13
Homicide and operations of War	—	—
	<hr/> 222	<hr/> 228

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other diseases

The following notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) were notified during the year:

						Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	248	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	30	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	22	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1963:

Age Periods	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
Under 5 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 yrs.	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 yrs.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 yrs. & over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—

BRUCELLA ABORTUS INFECTION

Random sampling of raw milk continues to give results which show infection with *Brucella Abortus*. This organism causes Abortus fever in cattle and Undulant fever in man. The frequency of these positive samples is sufficient to cause some apprehension, as the following statistics show.

Producers having licence to deal in raw milk in Chester R.D.:

Number of farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Producer-Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of dealers having pre-packed milk licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

During the year 118 bulk samples of milk were taken, and of these, 5 were shown to be infected with *Brucella Abortus* on culture.

Of the dealers' samples, of which 22 were taken during the year, 1 was found to be infected with *Brucella Abortus*.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Officers in Chester Rural District

Medical Officer of Health

W. A. Pollitt, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.
Office: St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester. Tel.
No. 24678.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Meat Inspector

H. E. Stone, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.I. and Joint Board Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Liverpool University Certificate for Sanitary Knowledge and Meat and other Foods, Cambridge University Certificates.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. G. Wilkes, R.S.I., and Joint Certificate for Sanitary Inspector, Meat and other Foods, Liverpool University Certificate for Sanitary Knowledge and Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector

E. Clarkson, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.I., and Joint Board Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, R.S.I. Meat and other Foods, Liverpool University Certificate for Sanitary Knowledge and Meat and other Foods, Liverpool University Certificate for Smoke Abatement and Fuel Economy.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

M. Coppack.

Records Clerk

J. E. Parry.

Clerk/Typist

Mrs. S. Williams.

Laboratory Facilities

The Regional Laboratory Service under Ministry of Health is available at Chester for free examination of Bacteriological Specimens.

The services of Messrs. Ruddock & Sharratt, Public Analysts, are used for Chemical Examinations.

Ambulance Facilities

Infectious Diseases are removed to Clatterbridge Isolation Hospital by the Cheshire County Council Ambulances, assisted by the Chester City Ambulances acting as an Agency Service. Accident and Sick cases are also removed to hospitals in Chester, Clatterbridge and Liverpool by the County and City Ambulances. There are no special Ambulances for Infectious cases, with the exception of Smallpox.

Nursing in the Home

Home Nursing in the Rural District is undertaken by District Nurses working under the direction of the Cheshire County Council, which is the Local Health Authority.

Treatment Centres and Clinics, including Clinics solely for diagnosis or consultation.

The County Council Clinics are available for residents in this area at:

Christleton: Infant Welfare.

Upton: Infant Welfare Clinic.

Saughall: Infant Welfare Clinic.

Barrow: Infant Welfare Clinic.

Huntington: Infant Welfare Clinic.

Great Boughton: Infant Welfare.

Chester: Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis.

Hospitals

The General Hospitals at Chester, Clatterbridge and Liverpool are available for residents in the district as well as Special Treatment Centres in Chester and Liverpool. There is, in addition, a special Hospital at Barrow for the treatment of Chest diseases.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

The provisions of the above Act enable a Local Authority to apply for the compulsory removal to a Hospital or County Council Hostel of aged and infirm persons who are in need of care and attention, and are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of health workers and every effort is made to avoid compulsory removal of aged persons from their homes to hostels and hospitals.

During the year it was necessary, in the interests and well-being of an elderly lady, to apply for permission under this section of the Act. Compulsory removal was carried out and the lady in question is now resident in one of the Welfare Homes run by the County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with regret I start the task of compiling this Annual Report; regret with the knowledge that it will be my last after what for me, has been a long and happy association over the past 33 years as your first whole-time Public Health Inspector, and the completion of 39 years in local government, during which time I have served under three Medical Officers of Health to your authority.

During the years many changes in Parish representation and personnel have taken place and the department has greatly extended its public services, especially this is so with the service of Household Refuse Removal; piped water supplies and public sewerage facilities. It was in 1934 that you sank your own bore-hole (351 feet) at Plemstall which afforded a constant supply of water, hard but pure, to 8 parishes and subsequently extended it to serve two other parishes, but under the Water Act, 1945, it subsequently became necessary for the area of supply to be merged with that of the Chester Waterworks Company who took over the entire plant and mains.

May I be excused drawing attention to the seriousness of the staffing problem in relation to Public Health Inspectors: that such a shortage exists cannot be disputed and is probably due to the fact that the public health inspectorate suffers from the lack of an equivalent body of people in private enterprise.

Medical Officers, Engineers and Architects can make comparisons with similar bodies outside local government whereas such comparisons do not exist for the public health inspectorate. In spite of the fact that recent years have brought a tremendous increase in his work and responsibilities, in terms of reward his status has tended to decline.

Under the conditions set by the new Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board your authority has been accepted as a suitable authority for the instruction of pupils, and over the years eight pupils have passed through my hands, seven of whom have secured positions in public health administration after qualification: one is a Deputy Medical Officer of Health, two hold dual appointments, one is Chief of a neighbouring authority, three are District Inspectors, whilst the one exception has secured an administrative post with the Kent Rivers Board.

I feel sure you will agree that the results have justified the policy of engaging and training pupils into a very worthy profession even though the result is under rewarded.

The co-opting of two ladies on to the Housing Committee in 1950 was a very wise and bold step for the members to take and proved of immense value; and it is most gratifying that these same ladies are now and have been for some years full members of the Council, one of whom has been Chairman of the Public Health Committee for four successive years, whilst the other lady has been Chairman of the Housing and Sewerage Committee for three consecutive years, a fact which I consider to be a well deserved tribute to their ability and integrity, and for me it has been a great pleasure and a privilege to have had two ladies as Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

I am very grateful to your Clerk, Treasurer, Architect and Surveyor for their ready and willing co-operation at all times, also to their staff for their assistance in the compilation of this report, and in particular to the staff of the Public Health Department who have always kept the work of the department up to date and with whom I have enjoyed a happy and confidential association, especially with my fellow Inspectors, which I shall remember with affection.

In concluding this introduction, I extend to you, Mr. Chairman, to Madam Chairman of the Health Committee, and indeed to all the Chairmen and Members of Council, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the close interest you and they have taken in the work, and to all members of the Public Health Committee for the happiness you have afforded me in serving you as

Your obedient Servant,

H. EWART STONE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

It is surmised that repetition is not worth reading, yet despite the controversial truth of the statement I repeat that with the exception of the Parish of Croughton a piped water supply is available in each Parish by three separate water undertakings, namely the Wirral Water Board (formerly the West Cheshire Water Board), the Chester Waterworks Co., and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Co.

It is unfortunate that the water supply to Croughton, which has a population of 21 and only 7 dwellings, is still supplied from shallow wells, yet samples taken during wet and dry weather spells have proved satisfactory both bacterially and chemically, yet shortages have been known. A piped supply could be afforded from two sources, The Chester Waterworks Co., from Wervin, and the Wirral Water Board from Chorlton, the latter might possibly prove to be the least costly from a main laying point of view, but it is contemplated the income yielded would not warrant the cost. Perhaps some day the position will be viewed from a public health standpoint instead of a monetary one.

The number of houses in the various parishes and the estimated population supplied from mains water is shown in the following tabulation:

Parish						No. of Dwellings	Est. Pop. supplied
Aldford	...	...	...	...	...	93	325
Bache	...	...	...	...	...	27	95
Backford	...	...	...	...	...	47	165
Barrow	...	...	...	...	...	286	1,001
Bridge Trafford	...	...	...	...	...	11	39
Buerton	...	...	...	...	...	17	59
Capenhurst	...	...	...	...	...	94	360
Caughall	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Chester Castle	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chorlton-by-Backford	...	...	...	...	...	25	87
Christleton	...	...	...	...	...	704	2,403
Churton Heath	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
Claverton	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Dodleston	...	...	...	...	...	123	430
Dunham-on-the-Hill	...	...	...	...	...	158	553
Eaton	...	...	...	...	...	23	75
Eccleston	...	...	...	...	...	87	304
Elton	...	...	...	...	...	131	458
Great Boughton	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	6,284

Parish						No. of Dwellings	Est. Pop. supplied
Guilden Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	242	846
Hapsford	...	...	...	...	...	29	94
Hoole Village	...	...	...	...	...	98	343
Huntington	...	...	...	...	...	393	1,375
Lea-by-Backford	...	...	...	...	...	59	192
Lea Newbold	...	...	...	...	...	7	23
Ledsham	...	...	...	...	...	40	130
Littleton	...	...	...	...	...	182	637
Little Stanney	...	...	...	...	...	81	283
Lower Kinnerton	...	...	...	...	...	38	124
Marlston-cum-Lache	...	...	...	...	...	29	94
Mickle Trafford	...	...	...	...	...	141	493
Mollington	...	...	...	...	...	153	534
Moston	...	...	...	...	...	74	241
Picton	...	...	...	...	...	23	86
Poulton	...	...	...	...	...	30	98
Puddington	...	...	...	...	...	107	374
Pulford	...	...	...	...	...	111	365
Rowton	...	...	...	...	...	109	352
Saighton	...	...	...	...	...	86	280
Saughall	...	...	...	...	...	763	2,433
Shotwick	...	...	...	...	...	20	65
Shotwick Park	...	...	...	...	...	21	69
Stoak	...	...	...	...	...	59	195
Thornton-le-Moors	...	...	...	...	...	63	221
Upton-by-Chester	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	7,945
Wervin	...	...	...	...	...	24	84
Wimbolds Trafford	...	...	...	...	...	32	104
Woodbank	...	...	...	...	...	23	81
						<hr/> 8,969	<hr/> 30,844

Drainage and Sewerage

Your Consulting Engineers, Messrs. C. J. Lomax and Son of Manchester, have a very formidable array of instructions from you in respect of the preparation of outline sewerage schemes for the parishes of Dodleston, Dunham Hill and Thornton-le-Moors, together with schemes for the modernisation and improvement of the existing works in the parishes of Eccleston, Aldford and Saughton, also the small works at Hollowmoor Heath and Broomhill in the parish of Barrow.

In this latter connection, i.e. Broomhill, it may be advisable to view this plant from the point of view of its suitability to serve Little Barrow and thus afford a comprehensive scheme for Long Green, Barnhouse Lane and Broomhill area.

In view of the terms contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, and the Public Health Act, 1961, the question of the acceptance of effluents from trade premises into your sewerage systems is one that is the cause of much speculation as to what charges you shall make for taking and treating these effluents in view of the interpretation in section 63 of the Public Health Act, 1961, which includes "any land or premises used or intended (in whole or in part and whether for profit or not)—

(a) for agricultural or horticultural purposes, or

(b) for scientific research or experiment,

shall be deemed to be premises used for carrying on a trade or industry and for the purposes of the definition contained in subsection 1 and section 14 of the Act of 1937 of 'trade effluent' the expression 'trade or industry' shall include agriculture, horticulture and scientific research or experiment". In this connection it is anticipated that in arriving at an agreed figure consultation will have to take place with the Corporation of Chester as it is at their sewage works certain such effluents will have to be treated and consultation also with the Rivers Boards with respect to the standard of effluent acceptable for discharge into rivers, streams, watercourses and ditches in the area.

During 1963, 1,750 yards of new sewers were adopted which now makes a total of 49 miles 292 yards of public sewers in your area.

Cesspool Emptyier

The use of an outside contractor to cleanse the settlement tanks at the various sewage treatment works in your area has been discontinued and this work has now been embodied with the normal duties of the team. In addition the services of the vehicle has been requested on 325 occasions, including regular collections of night soil from approved dwellings in the Elton area pending the provision of a public sewer, together with collections from contractors' sites in the area.

Drain and Sewer Tests

During 1963, 413 inspections and tests were made of existing and new house drains connected to public sewers and 52 tests to septic tanks which involved 96 re-visits.

Rivers and Streams

Action by the Rivers Board staff has apparently been intensified judging by the number of requests the department has had for advice on the treatment of farm drainage and its disposal, together with requests for the emptying of such tanks at regular intervals.

Public Cleansing Service

The service of Refuse Collection and Disposal started off this year under somewhat strained conditions due to the very cold

weather and frozen condition of the roads, which meant a general slowing down in the rate of collection and increased strain on the staff.

In April the special collection for catering establishments and the emptying of litter baskets in the district was instituted and got off to a good start, the department receiving expressions of appreciation, but unfortunately, owing to sickness among the outdoor staff, it fell down about the middle of the year for a short time. However, obstacles were overcome and the collections proceeded in a smooth and regular manner.

Transport

There are three 16/18 cubic yard capacity dual tipping and one 16/18 cubic yard compression type, also one 10 cubic yard side loading Refuse Collection vehicles employed on normal collections and one 7 cubic yard side loading vehicle for the Special Collection service. Collections are made regularly once each week in the main, though there are times, such as national and bank holidays, when for a short period, collections are made once in 10-14 days before normal collections return.

Disposal

Disposal is by means of Controlled Tipping at Knolls Farm, Upton-by-Chester, where the Crawler Tractor, complete with 4 in 1 bucket, has proved its worth. Two men are employed here both of whom can drive the tractor.

Personnel

Personnel employed in this service comprises 8 drivers and relief drivers, 19 collectors, 2 tip controllers, 1 salvage baler and 1 utility man. In addition there are 2 men employed on the Cesspool Emptier, all of whom are supervised by your foreman. Manpower continues to be a difficult problem for this service and during the year there were no fewer than 37 changes.

General

The regularity and continuity of the service is in no small measure due to the loyalty displayed by a few 'die hards' who continue in your service and the very good maintenance service to the vehicles given by your foreman and I express to them my appreciation of their services and in doing so wish to state my awareness of the abominable conditions of some of the bins they have to handle; some people have little or no consideration for the refuse collector, the only time they seem aware of his existence as a human being is when he fails to arrive on time. On such occasions the expressions of exasperation reaching the office from irate ratepayers is no one's business except those at the receiving end.

At the beginning of the year there were 8,761 premises and these steadily increased to 8,969 at 31st December. The cost of the service amounted to £40,171.

The vehicles covered an estimated 55,791 miles, using 788 gallons of petrol and 5,341 gallons of diesel oil, and between them collected an estimated 16,500 tons of household refuse in 3,172 loads which gives the following costs:

					£	s.	d.	
Per ton	...	...	...	...	2	7	0	
„ load	...	...	...	...	12	13	3	
„ mile	...	...	...	...		14	3	
„ gallon	...	...	...	...	6	11	9	
„ premises	...	...	...	...	4	9	6	per annum
						1	9	per week

Litter

Litter of the countryside, hedges and verges is a particular headache. It is heart breaking to see the rural scenery desecrated week after week by those who apparently have no thought for the rural dweller; it would appear that whilst they appreciate the peace and quiet of our rural backwaters they have no concern for what they leave behind them. In fact our rural areas are being fouled by all manner of debris, large quantities of which cannot, even by the greatest stretch of imagination be termed as "household".

You have provided litter baskets at nearly all the strategic points, particular attention being paid to what appear to be the most popular parts and very often there is nothing deposited in them but the area all around is littered with paper, tin cans, bottles and "what have you". To my mind a perfect example of "I'm all right, Jack" by those who have no thought for the sanctity of others. To effectively police the district in accordance with the terms of the Litter Act is well nigh an impossibility.

There is, however, a brighter side to it all: the expressions of appreciation the department has received in connection with the "Special Collection" service instituted this year, particularly from shop keepers and hoteliers.

Salvage

The quantities recovered and the value received have again been disappointing, particularly with regard to waste papers, which have been on a "quota" for most of the year and which has meant that large quantities have had to be disposed of at the Tip thus taking up valuable space which should have been more practically used.

The tonnage disposed of is 77 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., yielding in all £879 9s. 7d. made up as follows:

Classification	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	44	18	1	12	170	14	8
Textiles	17	19	1	5	256	9	11
Ferrous Metals	8	3	2	—	52	1	0
Non-ferrous Metals	4	4	1	12	381	17	9
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	23	18	6	3
	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 24	<hr/> £879	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is out of this total (50%) that the bonus is paid quarterly to the men and which for want of proper machinery and the fluctuating state of the markets, that the yields have been decreasing: because of this fact you gave instructions in May, 1963, for the Treasurer and myself to prepare a more suitable bonus scheme, this I have endeavoured to do and which is now with your Treasurer for his observations, with the hope that an agreed and acceptable bonus scheme can be put into operation at early date.

Shops and Licensed Premises

The numbers of shops, cafes and canteens, and licensed premises on your register is unaltered, and inspections at irregular intervals are made of them.

Food Preparation

There are still 14 premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, on your registers which are periodically inspected and in connection with which 25 informal notices have been sent under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Clean Air Act, 1956

It has not been necessary to take official action under this Act during the year under review.

Swimming Baths and Pools

The two swimming pools mentioned in my report last year are not yet in use though one of them could be used when conditions are favourable.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

Licences to store petroleum spirit were issued in 82 instances comprising 26 Filling Stations and 56 Private Pumps, and included in these figures are two transfers of licence and one new application.

Rodent Control

Your policy of giving free treatment to private dwellings continues to be maintained by your two operatives and supervision of business and agricultural premises, together with your sewage disposal works and refuse tip.

In March, contractees were invited to renew their contracts with you for rat and mice extermination and as a result 33 accepted renewal, yielding £359 9s. 0d.

The inspections made during the year are summarised below:

Private dwellings	...	...	...	...	2,441
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	541
Business premises	588
Contracts	806
Local Authority	333
<hr/>					
Total	4,709
Re-visits	166
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Gross Total	4,875
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and a total of 11,723 poison baits laid.

HOUSING

The problem of supplying houses to relieve the position is still a vexed one, though some further progress towards this end has been made in that during the year you have built a further 37 houses comprised of 16 three bedroomed houses, and 21 aged persons' bungalows, which makes a total of 1,298 pre-war and post-war houses provided, made up as follows:

4 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	48
3 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	1,130
2 Bedroom Houses	...	...	...	...	6
3 Bedroom Flats	...	...	...	...	4
2 Bedroom Flats	...	...	...	...	22
1 Bedroom Flats	...	...	...	...	20
Aged Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	...	68
<hr/>					
					1,298
<hr/>					

The summary of your various housing schemes at 31st December, 1963, is as follows:

	Total No. of houses to be erected	No. of houses erected and occupied at 31.12.63	No. of houses in course of construction at 31.12.63	No. of houses proposed to be erected
Backford	23	23	—	—
Barrow	48	48	—	—
Capenhurst	22	22	—	—
Christleton	122	122	—	—
Dodleston	53	35	—	18
Dunham Hill	56	56	—	—

	Total No. of houses to be erected	No. of houses erected and occupied at 31.12.63	No. of houses in course of construction at 31.12.63	No. of houses proposed to be erected
Elton	24	24	—	—
Great Boughton	155	131	24	—
Guilden Sutton	46	46	—	—
Hapsford	6	6	—	—
Huntington	58	58	—	—
Lea-by-Backford	8	8	—	—
Lea Newbold	2	2	—	—
Littleton	24	24	—	—
Little Stanney	6	6	—	—
Lower Kinnerton	10	10	—	—
Mickle Trafford	42	42	—	—
Mollington	10	10	—	—
Pulford	26	26	—	—
Saughall	262	262	—	—
Shotwick	2	2	—	—
Stoak	34	34	—	—
Thornton-le-Moors	22	22	—	—
Upton-by-Chester	430	261	—	169
Wimbolds Trafford	14	14	—	—
Woodbank	4	4	—	—
	<hr/> 1,509	<hr/> 1,298	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 187

Your Architect, Mr. T. C. R. Eaton, has again provided me with the foregoing statistics, and I am grateful to him and his staff for their co-operation.

Under the **Housing Act, 1957**, 13 houses were accepted by you for action under sections 16 to 27, whilst 15 houses were dealt with under section 9, and you agreed to determine Closing Orders previously made in 7 instances. In these connections 15 preliminary or informal notices were served together with 4 statutory notices entailing 11 re-visits of inspection.

Under the **Rent Act, 1957**, certificates of disrepair were issued in two instances.

Discretionary and Standard Grants

Approval was given to 17 applications for Discretionary Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, amounting to £5,073 0s. 0d. and to 13 applications for Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, amounting to £1,380 0s. 0d., and 3 applications for Discretionary Grants were withdrawn.

Town and Country Planning and Building Bye-Laws

Your Surveyor, Mr. C. Bridge, had before him for investigation and report 300 plans under the Town and Country Planning Acts, and 350 plans submitted for approval under your Building Bye-Laws.

I am grateful to Mr. Bridge and his staff for the foregoing information and for their ready and willing co-operation.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

1.	(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	551
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,722
	(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 (Rural Housing Survey)	Nil
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
	(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	13
	(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	393
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:			
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority of their officers			393
	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:			
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 16 and 42 of the Housing Act, 1957		17
		(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs:	
		(a)	By owners	4
		(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
		(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
		(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:	
		(a)	By owners	Nil
		(b)	By local authority in default of owners	1

During the year 225 Private Dwelling Houses were built in your district.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The numbers on your registers are as follows:

Registered Dairies	13
Distributors	23

Section 16. Ice Cream and Food Preparation Premises

There are the names and addresses of 73 premises on this register covering the sale and storage of Ice Cream, mostly of the pre-packed varieties, and of 14 premises registered for the purpose of food preparation.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These latest regulations came into force on 1st October, 1963, with the following stipulations:

- (a) All meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected.
- (b) No meat to be removed until inspected.
- (c) All such meat passed as fit for human consumption must be marked.
- (d) Charges may be made for all carcasses inspected within the limits of an approved scale.
- (e) The minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from three hours to 24 hours.

The circular set out the method to be employed in the inspection of all carcasses and the maximum scale of charges that can be made: it also gave advice on the form the stamp should take for meat marking purposes.

The Circular FSH/63 was circulated on the 7th August and discussed at the September meeting when you decided:

1. Notice of slaughter shall be as now obtaining and no notice of permanent slaughtering days and times be accepted.
2. The proposed MARK is approved, and
3. The Charges scale be as recommended in the Circular.

With regard to the scale of Charges and with a view to regulating the days and hours of slaughter you agreed that providing all slaughtering is completed within the accepted working hours, i.e. between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. each day, Monday to Friday of each week, no charge for inspection be made, but if inspection is required outside these hours or on Bank Holidays or Saturdays and Sundays the charges set out in clause 12 of the Regulations shall be made.

The through-put at the three licensed slaughterhouses in your area continues to fluctuate and since the adoption of the Meat

Regulations in October most of the slaughtering has taken place within the stipulated working hours which has contributed towards relieving the inconvenience to your inspectors, and helped to fashion regular hours of slaughter and inspection.

Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have made their tour of inspection and expressed themselves as satisfied with the hygienic standards displayed.

The following is a summary of the Meat and Other Foods Inspection carried out in 1963:

Meat Inspection	Beasts	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number slaughtered	1,869	15	7,435	3,380	12,699
Number inspected	1,869	15	7,435	3,380	12,699

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:

Whole carcasses condemned	3	—	2	3	8
Parts or organs condemned	371	—	559	580	1,510
Percentage affected	19.9	—	7.5	17.1	11.9

Tuberculosis:

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Parts or organs condemned	—	—	—	12	12
Percentage affected	—	—	—	0.35	—

Total weight condemned:

7,115 lbs. or 3 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.

Cysticercosis:

Meat Inspection	Beasts	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Whole carcasses	—	—	—	—	—
Parts or organs	3	—	—	—	3
Carcasses treated by re- frigeration	3	—	—	—	3

Other Foods condemned:

78 packets frozen fish.	1 packet Yorkshire pudding.
3 packets potato croquettes.	1 Chicken-Mushroom casserole.
29 packets mixed vegetables.	1 Chicken pie.
4 packets prawns.	5 bottles cream.
3 packets beans.	7 boxes eclairs.
5 packets cheese burgers.	8 boxes of sponge.
37 packets of various steaklets.	4 Legs of Pork.

The total number of animals slaughtered shows an increase of 5.46% over 1962's figures.

Food Sampling

This duty is one that is carried out by the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector of the County Council as required by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and I am indebted to him for the following information of samples obtained in your district:

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Apples	1	—
Brandy	1	—
Brussels sprouts	1	—
Cabbage	1	—
Carrots	1	—
Cauliflower	1	—
Cheshire cheese	1	—
Cream (Tin)	1	—
Dequadin lozenges	1	—
Dimyrl linctus	1	—
Dulcolax tablets	1	—
Dripping	1	—
Ethnine linctus	1	—
Edible gelatine	1	—
Fish cakes	1	—
Fish paste	1	—
Ice Cream	1	—
Ice Lolly	4	—
Lard	1	—
Lemon curd	1	—
Lettuce	1	—
Liquid coffee essence	1	—
Margarine	1	—
Milk	60	1
Milk (Condensed)	1	—
Mushrooms	1	—
Pears	1	—
Rum	1	—
Saccharin tablets	1	—
Salad cream	1	—
Sausage (Beef)	2	—
Sausage (Pork)	1	—
Self Raising flour	1	—
Table jelly	1	—
Tomatoes	1	—
Tomato ketchup	1	—
Wholemeal loaf	1	—
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

Particulars of Samples not up to standard

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1.	Milk (Channel ls.)	7.5% deficient in fat.	Farm bottler cautioned.

PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

All the appeals against Enforcement Notices have now been heard and adjudicated upon.

It is unfortunate that no decision has been made regarding the necessity for site operators in possession of 'Club' memberships to be made to comply with the conditions of licence as applicable to owners and operators of Permanent Occupational sites and in particular the approval of such 'Recreational' sites should be obtained from the Town and Country Planning and the Public Health authorities.

Complaints

All complaints received during the year were dealt with as quickly as possible and the necessity to serve so few Statutory Notices again emphasises the general co-operation which is obtained from property owners and agents.

Informal action was taken in respect of the following:

Defective Drains	131
Ditches and Watercourses	23
Private Tips	6
Offensive Accumulations	9
Itinerant Caravans	17

Investigations were carried out into the following cases of notified infectious diseases:

Scarlet Fever	3
Food Poisoning	2
Dysentery	22
Erysipelas	1
Typhoid Fever (Contacts)	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	15	72	18	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	63	91	9	Nil
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	74	47	—	Nil
Total ...	152	210	27	Nil

Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors	No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	32	32	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Ttoal ...	34	34	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT — OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work						No. of Outworkers in Aug. List required by Section 110 (1) (c)
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)						Nil
Cleaning and						
Washing	...	...	...	...	...

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

South-West Cheshire Divisional Health Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

1963

**DR. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Divisional Medical Officer)**

**ST. MARTIN'S LODGE
CASTLE ESPLANADE
CHESTER**

Telephone: Chester 24678 (Extn. 343-344)

Annual Report on the Health Services of the South-West Cheshire Division for the Year 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1963.

The Division comprises of the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural Districts of Chester and Tarvin. The total population has increased from 90,801 in 1962 to 91,310 in the current year. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

The past year shows a continued expansion in all the services provided in the Divisional area. In order to cope with this and the anticipated needs of future years, a new purpose built clinic centre was commenced at Plas Newton in Upton. Negotiations were also started with church authorities for the leasing of premises in the Westminster Ward of Ellesmere Port for a Child Welfare Clinic.

Greater efforts are now being made to assist the physically handicapped to enable them to remain at home and to take their place in the community. As a part of the contribution to this drive, adaptations at the York Road Office premises have started, and it is intended to inaugurate a club for physically handicapped persons in the adapted premises during 1964.

Towards the end of the year the Division received a 16 m.m. sound film projector for use in Health Education. This will add to the methods of teaching at present in use, which include lectures, talks with film strip projector, static displays, leaflet distribution and other teaching aids, which cover a considerable variety of topics.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year, and to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their generous help, and to Mr. R. J. Bernie, the Clerk to the Committee, and to the clerical staff for their earnest co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Divisional Medical Officer.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1963

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

There are two Ante-Natal clinics held in the division. These clinics are staffed by Consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend at these clinics for Post Natal examinations.

Every effort is made to provide instruction in mothercraft for those attending the ante-natal clinics by means of talks, demonstrations, discussion groups and the showing of film strips.

Attendance figures at the two clinics are set out below:

	Ante-Natal		Post-Natal	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port ...	401	1,684	111	116
Little Sutton ...	162	612	37	37

Dental facilities are available free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, and during the year 7 women received treatment.

Clinics for Ante-natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows:

Ante-Natal Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Friday morning each week.

Midwives Clinics and Preparation Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Thursday afternoon each week.

Dental Clinics (expectant mothers)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
By appointment.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
By appointment.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at these clinics throughout the Division show an increase in the 0—1 and 1—2 age groups with a slight decrease in the 2—5 age group.

During the year the Overpool Clinic was moved to new premises giving improved facilities for the mothers and children.

At the end of the year the clinic at Ince was closed, as, despite holding the clinic once a month, the attendances continued to fall. It was considered better to deploy medical and nursing staff elsewhere.

New cases and attendances at individual Clinics:

				New Cases	Total Attendances		
				0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	...	...		24	298	91	125
Christleton	...	...		71	599	147	93
Ellesmere Port	...	...		532	4,410	468	112
Farndon	...	...		17	153	69	39
Great Boughton	...	...		85	822	171	115
Huntington	...	...		32	241	67	61
Ince	...	...		14	65	6	10
Kelsall	...	...		39	370	126	129
Little Sutton	...	...		237	1,913	177	69
Malpas	...	...		45	359	137	64
Overpool	...	...		57	442	24	6
Saughall	...	...		52	385	97	94
Tarvin	...	...		40	411	146	130
Tattenhall	...	...		16	192	20	42
Upton	...	...		156	1,344	235	193
				1,417	12,004	1,981	1,282

Attendances of children under 5 at the following Specialist Clinics:

				New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	17	53
Dental Treatment (under 5)	...	...	...	132	158
E.N.T. (under 5)	...	...	...	9	21

Screening Tests of Hearing

Health Visitors who have been specially trained in the technique, carry out routine tests of hearing on babies of nine months and over at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Where necessary children are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics staffed by consultant surgeons and to Professor Ewing and his colleagues from the Manchester University Department for Education of the Deaf. These clinics deal with children of pre-school age and of school age having hearing defects.

Phenylketenuria

All babies are tested by Health Visitors either at home or in the clinic for phenylketenuria, one of the causes of backwardness in children. Early recognition and treatment of this condition prevents any deterioration taking place.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows:

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.
- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5), 4th Thursday
afternoon in each month.
- Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Monday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5), first Tuesday
afternoon each month.
- Castrol Social Club, Overpool—
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Barrow—
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Women's Institute, Christleton—
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Memorial Hall, Farndon—
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton—
2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Huntington—
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Parish Hall, Kelsall—
1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Jubilee Hall, Malpas—
1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.
- Vernon Institute, Saughall—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
- The Vicarage, Tarvin—
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Barbour Institute, Tattenhall—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Upton—
Thursday afternoon each week.

Specialist Clinics for pre-school children and school children are held at the following locations:

Dental Clinics (Pre-School, School Children)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
By appointment.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
By appointment.

Audiology and Screening Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday afternoon each week. School children Monday morning alternate weeks.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.

Rural Clinics—
By appointment, as required.

Welfare Foods—Ministry and Proprietary Brands

The distribution of Welfare Foods, both Ministry and Proprietary Brands, continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity, both at clinics and at voluntary distribution points.

Ministry

National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A.D. Tablets	Orange Juice	Total
16,067	1,394	1,543	13,054	32,058

Proprietary Brands

Milk Foods	Cereal Foods	Other Commodities
11,481	1,648	8,650 -

The figures for Ministry Welfare Foods show an increase over the previous year as follows:

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	1386	— 9%
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	141	—11%
A. and D. Tablets	...	...	...	41	—2½%
Orange Juice	...	...	...	1026	— 8%

All Foods in Proprietary Brands Section have shown an increase over the year:

Milk Foods	...	...	...	...	1095	—10%
Cereal Foods	...	...	...	...	363	—25%
Other Commodities	...	...	...	...	3986	—86%

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:

Welfare Clinics—

Ellesmere Port, Little Sutton, Overpool, Barrow, Christleton, Farndon, Great Boughton, Huntington, Kelsall, Malpas, Saughall, Tarvin, Tattenhall, Upton.

Voluntary Persons—

Duddon, Tilston, Waverton.

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued only at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional Area.

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery continues to fill a social need in the community. Children admitted are in the main from the groups having priority in the County Council's Scheme. These include a variety of social and medical reasons.

Cases were referred for admission from several sources. Parents, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Assistant Medical Officers and the Area Children's Officer.

The Nursery is approved by the Ministry of Health as a training nursery for Nursery Students and during the year 2 Nursery Students were in training.

During 1963 one student sat the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate for Nursery Nurses and she was successful.

Facilities continue to be made available to local schools for the older girls to attend for training in mothercraft.

Attendances during April and May were affected by an outbreak of Dysentery with a resultant decline in attendances to 30.3 per day in April, 28 per day in May. During this period 26 children and 1 member of the staff were affected and excluded from the Nursery.

At the close of the year there were 65 children on the register of whom 57 were priority cases.

		Daily Average No. attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0 — 2 years ...	...	16.25	3,989
Aged 2 — 5 years ...	...	26.5	6,470

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year 1,969 (including 22 still-births) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

Accommodation

The following improvements to houses occupied by District Nurse/Midwives were carried out during the year:

Mouldsworth: internal decoration £98 15s. 0d.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Domestic Help Service again shows a marked increase in demand, both in the numbers of persons supplied and the length of time for which the help is required.

Number of persons supplied with Domestic Help:

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
154	185	237	274	328

Number of persons for whom there was a continued need for the supply of help as at 31st December of each year:

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
84	112	136	169	193

From the above it will be observed that the supply and demand for help has doubled in the last 5 years.

The supply of this service in the main is to the aged and infirm, the chronic sick, who without the help would undoubtedly require hostel or hospital accommodation. In some instances the help is only required on one, two or three days per week, in other cases help is supplied each day.

The following is a summary of Domestic Help supplied to persons with a continued need as at the 31st December, 1963:

1 case has been in receipt of help for 11 years					
2 cases have „ „ „ „	10	„			
1 case has „ „ „ „	8	„			
3 cases have „ „ „ „	7	„			
5 „ „ „ „	6	„			
5 „ „ „ „	5	„			
12 „ „ „ „	4	„			
24 „ „ „ „	3	„			
37 „ „ „ „	2	„			
42 „ „ „ „	1	„			
61 „ „ „ „	less than 1 year				

From the above it will be observed that approximately 70% have had help for more than 1 year and continue to require help, and some 27% have had help for more than 3 years.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:

- A. Number of new applicants—210 (of these 43 were cancelled).
- B. Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.63—115.
- C. Number of cases attended during the year—328.

- D. Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.63—193.
 E. Number of hours Domestic Help supplied—65,317.
 F. Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases—
 £577 5s. 1d.
 G. 51 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.
 16 Cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.
 1 Future Recovery case was cancelled.
 In 4 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.
 In 9 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.
 In 1 case the Divisional Medical Officer was instructed to approach the debtor.
 In 1 case the employment of a relative was approved.
 In 1 case the payment of the plusage rate was approved.
 In 7 cases arrears were cancelled.
 In 10 cases the assessment was reduced.
 In 1 case the Clerk to the County Council was asked to take action to recover arrears.

The following is a statement of amounts accruing from patients during the year, and the amount collected from patients:

Domestic Help Collection Statement—Year ended 31st Dec., 1963

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrears brought forward	214	14	3			
Less Credits brought forward ...	3	3	0			
	<hr/>			211	11	3
Amount accrued during the year				3137	14	2
				<hr/>		
				£3349	5	5

Receipts during the year

Cash collected by the Divisional Medical Officer	2232	10	0			
Cash collected by other sources	872	3	10			
	<hr/>			3104	13	10
				<hr/>		
				244	11	7
Less cancellations/Refunds ...				10	9	2
Arrears carried forward	239	17	9			
Less credits carried forward ...	5	15	4			
	<hr/>			£234	2	5
				<hr/>		
				£234	2	5

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTERCARE

Number of cases investigated in Division:

(1) Tuberculosis	
(a) Number Primary Investigation	19
(b) No. Follow up visits	252
(c) No. of cases where patient has been found to have:	
(a) Removed from area	5
(b) Recovered	19
(c) Died	3

(2) Other than Tuberculosis

All cases of chronic illness awaiting admission to Chronic Wards or suitable Institutions are visited regularly by Health Visitors until admission is effected, and in many cases Domestic Help is provided.

B. Nursing Equipment

523 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the need, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port, the following is an inventory of the various items held at the offices (many of the items listed are out on loan):

Invalid wheel chairs	20	Sputum mugs	2
Sheets, single	24	Sputum flasks	12
Sheets, draw	24	Hoyer hoist	1
Sheets, rubber/plastic	90	Special toilet seat	1
Air rings	14	Dunlopillo mattresses	3
Walking sticks	7	Dunlopillo cushions	2
Special spastic chair	1	Bed cages	6
Water/air beds	2	Nocturnal Enuresis	
Bed pulley	3	alarm	6
Back rests	15	Beds with chain and	
Bed pans	50	handle	3
Urinals	20	Inflatable toilet seat	1
Adjustable tables	1	3 and 4 legged walking	
Special toddlers' walk-		aids	12
ing aid	1	Commodes	16
Ramp	1	Crutches (pairs)	12
Bonaped walking aid	1	Fireguards	2

In addition the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C. Handicapped Persons

- (i) At the end of the year there were 85 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.
- (ii) Number of persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—113.
- (iii) Number of persons registered as Deaf and Dumb, Hard of Hearing—60.
- (iv) Adaptations were carried out in the houses of seven handicapped persons.

(v) Disabled Drivers Car Badges

The Badges are issued to severely disabled drivers who, because of their disability, have difficulty in walking more than a short distance. The Badges are for the purpose of identification only, and confer no legal rights or privileges. The display of the Badge on a disabled driver's vehicle will enable him/her to be readily identified both by the police and by other road users. This will help the police to assist them in parking and to exercise discretion in their favour whenever possible.

A condition of the issue of the Badge is that it should only be displayed when the vehicle is driven by the person to whom the Badge was issued.

There are 18 Disabled Car Drivers on the Register.

D. Special Laundry Service

Three persons required the use of this Service during the year. The scheme provides sheets (single and draw) for patients who are incontinent and are being nursed at home. The laundry is collected by the Ambulance Service and taken to the hospital (Clatterbridge or Chester City) for laundering. A charge is made for the service in accordance with the income of the household.

E. Sitter-In Service

One person was assisted with this Service during the year.

F. Convalescence

Six persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

In order to ensure that the most effective use is made of existing resources and to co-operate the activities of all those concerned with problem families and children who may be neglected or ill-treated, group meetings have been held from time to time as required.

It has now been decided that quarterly meetings are preferable so that a regular interchange of information can take place.

These meetings are presided over by the Area Children's Officer and the following list indicates the representatives normally attending:

- Divisional Medical Officer.
- Health Visitor.
- Welfare Department Case Worker.
- N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.
- Representatives of local Housing Departments.
- National Assistance Board.
- School Attendance Officers.
- Mental Health Welfare Worker.
- Representatives of local Voluntary Bodies.
- Probation Officer.

Selected cases are discussed at these meetings when observations are made by those intimately concerned. After due deliberation it is usually agreed that the main supervision and investigation for the time being will be delegated to the appropriate worker who, in the meantime, will keep in touch with those others most concerned with the case in question.

Such arrangements prevent a continual stream of workers calling at the home in a short space of time.

It will be appreciated that these meetings present at times insuperable problems, whilst others present opportunities for help and supervision. In many instances the constant supervision employed, whilst not solving a particular problem is often able to stop further deterioration and to maintain a family on an improved standard.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 698 persons on the register for Chiropody treatment. During the year a further 169 applications were received of whom 154 were granted treatment free of charge, 7 at half cost, 8 were not eligible. At the end of the year there were 661 persons on the register receiving Chiropody treatment. The reduction in the number of cases being due to persons who for various reasons no longer require the services of a Chiropodist, and have thus been deleted from the register.

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternate months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists the Chiropodists they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery, the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Adult Training Centre, Ellesmere Port

The number of Trainees at the Centre increased steadily as shown by the statistics below. The benefit to Trainees of the attendance is shown by their improved demeanour and behaviour, both at home and at the Centre. Trainees are now doing tasks that at one time have been considered too complicated for them to undertake. For example we now have 4 girls who are competent to operate the intricate slant-o-matic sewing machines, and one boy who operates a commercial leather stitching machine.

Open Day on the 11th December was a complete success as approximately 300 people attended. Coloured slides were shown of the Trainees at work, and were much appreciated by the parents present. Sales of goods made by the Trainees at the Open Day realised £87.

Contract work carried out by the Centre includes the making of leather bags with linen or rubber lining for the County Council Nursing Service, coat hangers, bundling firewood, fitting washers on metal bungs, mat making, maintaining grounds of the Clinic Centre and Day Nursery, packing fibro-nite samples. In addition to this, a considerable amount of general haberdashery is made for sale on Open Day, etc., and routine laundering of overalls, towels, etc., in use at the Centre is undertaken by the female section.

The following are details of attendance, etc.:

Number on the register at the commencement of the year	55
Number on the register at the close of the year	73
Attendances during the year	12,059
Absences during the year (approximately 17%)	2,401

The Centre was closed during the month of August and during week ended 28th December for holidays.

The Trainees attend the Centre Monday to Friday of each week, 9.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and are provided with a meal at a nominal charge.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Age Group	Number of persons who have received		
	Second Injection	Oral Vaccine Third Dose	Total
(a) Children born in 1963	—	131	131
(b) Children born in 1962	6	774	780
(c) Children born in 1961	23	283	306
(d) Children and Young Persons born in years 1943-60	26	163	189
(e) Young persons born in years 1933-1942	11	65	76
(f) Others	26	98	124
(g) Total	92	1514	1606
(h) Number of persons given third injection of Salk Vaccine			41
(i) Number of persons given fourth injection of Salk Vaccine			16
(j) Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine			341

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of Consent forms issued	673
No. of Consent forms returned with parents' consent ...	536
No. of Children Heaf tested	486
No. of Children positive to Heaf test	72
No. of Children negative to Heaf test	388
No. of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated	388
No. of Children given 12 months Follow-up Heaf test ...	409
No. of Children given 12 months Follow-up Heaf test and re-vaccinated	—

SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

A. SMALLPOX VACCINATION

1. Primary Vaccination—			Males	Females	Total
(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	175	139	314
(2) School Children	...	...	19	8	27
(3) Adults	...	...	15	11	26
TOTALS			209	158	367

Smallpox Re-Vaccination

(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	3	2	5
(2) School Children	...	...	14	16	30
(3) Adults	...	...	69	84	153
TOTALS			86	102	188

B. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1. Incomplete—

(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	79	61	140
(2) School Children	...	...	9	14	23
TOTALS			88	75	163

2. Completed—

(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	690	670	1360
(2) School Children	9	6	15
TOTALS			699	676	1375

3. Re-Immunisation—

All Children	412	382	794
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C. OTHER IMMUNISATION

(e.g. Whooping Cough/Tetanus)—

(1) Pre-School Children	690	669	1359
(2) School Children	...	...	17	10	27
TOTALS			707	679	1386

The figures for Smallpox vaccination are lower than former years, as recent medical research has shown that the most suitable age for this vaccination is in the second year of life and we are now urging mothers to have their babies vaccinated against Smallpox as soon as possible after their first birthday.

Statistics relating to cases of Tuberculosis on Notification Registers of District Councils in the Division

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.63	228	69	297	210	55	265
2. Cases Notified and transfers into area during year	23	2	25	18	2	20
3. Number of cases removed from Register during year	13	1	14	12	1	13
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.63	238	70	308	216	56	272
					*454	*126
						*580

*This figure is made up as follows:

1. Ellesmere Port M.B.	220	39	259
2. Chester R.D.C.	142	38	180
3. Tarvin R.D.C.	92	49	141
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	454	126	580
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1963

DISTRICT	DISEASE																				
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Acute Poliomyelitis				Typhoid	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	97	119	3	5	38	46	342	341	1	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Chester Rural District	9	13	3	1	17	13	171	186	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tarvin Rural District	38	35	5	2	5	7	74	75	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	144	167	11	8	60	66	587	602	7	4	—	2	13	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	1

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